PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DASARA SESSION—OCTOBER 1935.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, 8th October 1935.

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 of the clock on Tuesday, 8th October 1935.

The Dewan and the Members of Council took their seats precisely at 12 of the clock.

The names of the members present are given in the Appendix.

The Session was opened by the Dewan-President with the following Address :—

PART I.

MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

The India Act.

I am able to welcome you to-day for the first time as representatives of a potential unit in the great new body of Federal India. The India Bill has at last become an Act. We, who have been living for years in an atmosphere of constitution-making, are perhaps apt not to realise what a momentous event this is. To do that, we need to look back into our histories and to study the continuous growth of the British Empire and the beginnings and completion of the Federations of Canada, Australia and South Africa, to which that of India is now added. Those Federations have helped to make the British Empire a family of Nations, and in these troublesome times, the benefits of belonging to such a family are not lightly to be regarded. As the constitution that has just been conferred on India grows and expands, I feel sure that we shall all of us find reason to be increasingly content with it, as a great majority of the subjects of the other Commonwealths have found reason to be content with their constitutions. I feel sure also that in times to come history will accord a place, equal to that which it has accorded to the makers of the other constitutions, to the great statesmen who have been responsible for piloting this Bill through to the end—to Mr. Stanley Baldwin who staked so much to secure its passage through Parliament; to the great Viceroy who has given so many years of his life to the service of the Empire, and especially of India, and has been unwearying in his efforts to ensure progress and to promote a sound understanding of the underlying purposes of the Bill; to the two Secretaries of State who have done such superb work in piloting this great piece of legislation through the stormy seas that surrounded it; and to the new Viceroy, who has shown, as Chairman of the Joint Select Committee, his splendid patience, his judicial acumen, his ready appreciation of every point of view, and his ability in that art, which is so peculiarly English, the art of compromise. I am sure that we shall all welcome Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy,

not only as a man of high character, befitting his noble birth, but also as a statesman of great ability, and no less as a proved and understanding friend of the ryot.

The Press.

The political sages tell us that, subject to satisfactory negotiation of the Instruments of Accession, we may expect Federation to come into full effect in 1938. Three long years to wait, or if we look at it in another way, three years which will be all too short for the preparation that is required. You may ask me how we are to prepare ourselves to take our place in this new constitution. May I suggest to you that the first step is to study the Act? We have many of us written and talked about it almost *ad nauseam*, but I would venture to prophesy that, if an examination were held on its actual provisions, there are not a great many of us who would pass with credit. I have had prepared for those who are not able to read it in English, a Kannada translation of a short summary of the main provisions in which *The Times*, with its usual commonsense, has summed up the conclusion of the controversy. I feel sure that I shall have the consent of that great newspaper to the borrowing and translation of this article, for I feel that, in contrast with some of its contemporaries, *The Times* has throughout this controversy most splendidly fulfilled its traditional role of philosopher and friend to the man in the street, and sage adviser to the Government. While it has never taken sides in the controversy, it has always presented a sound and reasoned statement of the case without rhetoric and without hysterics. And its attitude has been invaluable in presenting a reliable statement of each issue as it has arisen.

The Times has been fully supported in this attitude by several of the great provincial papers, which exercise such a profound influence in England to-day. And while I am making these acknowledgments, I should like to add a word of tribute to the Press in Mysore, which has throughout maintained a high level of ability and responsibility. Nor can I forget the Press outside Mysore, both in British India and the States, particularly the Madras papers, which take such a deep and friendly interest in our affairs. We in the Government are, I believe, fully alive to the great influence for good or evil that publicity plays in public life, and look upon those who are engaged in the arduous task of news-gathering as servants of the public no less than we are ourselves. We are always anxious to give them such facilities as we can for the successful discharge of their work, and I am sure we may look to them to co-operate with us in the future as they have done in the past.

Rural Reconstruction.

You may ask me what, apart from the study of the Act, can be done by way of preparation for Federation. I think you will find the answer in two phrases that are on every one's lips—rural reconstruction and economic planning. It is a commonplace that the ryots form a vast majority of the population and that the agricultural areas provide the foundation on which the structure of our economic activities is built. Any industrial development must depend on produce which must come from the villages. But, side by side with the improvement and rationalization of that produce must go steps for utilizing it in manufactures within the State and for utilizing with it the brains and energies of the many young men whose talents are at present in danger of going to waste.

It is not merely a matter of justice and equity, but also a first principle in sound economics that the activities of Government should be directed to achieving by every means practically possible the rehabilitation of the Indian village. I think I can claim that we in Mysore have never lost sight of this truth, and that facts and figures speak plainly of the advances which have been made in the State. It is barely eight years since the Village Panchayat Regulation was brought into force; yet, in those eight years the number of Panchayats has risen from 8,863 to 11,390, the total revenue collected by

them has exceeded Rs. 75 lakhs, and they have already incurred expenditure exceeding Rs. 45 lakhs. The raising and expenditure of this money has not been an end in itself, but the means of conferring on our rural population a very large measure of village self-government. The Panchayats in Mysore have justified themselves, not merely by the works they have undertaken—the roads they have opened, the drinking-water and other wells they have sunk, the village parks laid out, the extension of medical and educational facilities—but also by the spirit of public service and local pride which they have engendered. The people have come forward in numerous instances to provide weekly communal labour to improve their villages, and it has been calculated that the labour so performed would have cost about Rs. 10 lakhs if performed by a paid agency. The Panchayats have also helped in many other practical respects. To take two departments alone. Under Public Health, they have done much in the matter of minor sanitary works, they have distributed quinine, and they are now interesting themselves in the extension of the services of the midwives and the erection of maternity houses. Under Agriculture, they have assisted in the distribution of improved agricultural implements and by the maintenance of breeding bulls. They are also looked to for much assistance in the prevention of cattle diseases. When I tell you that the number of doses issued by our Serum Institute now amounts to as many as six million a year, you will realize what vast scope there is for work in this direction.

The Government have helped the Panchayats.

Nor have we left everything to the initiative of the Panchayats. I think we may claim that the different Government departments and the local bodies have been equally active in promoting rural development. In the Irrigation Department we have not only pushed on with big schemes, but have pursued a continuous policy of development and repair of tanks. In this way we have constructed over 900 new ones and repaired more than 6,300 old ones in the past ten years. We have done this in several cases even under conditions in which they do not pay full interest on the money expended. I hope that we shall secure a due return in a less direct fashion. We see some signs of this arising in the fact that there has been an extension in the area under wet cultivation during the last ten years of 3.59 per cent, while the growth of the area under total cultivation has been 4.73 per cent. We have also encouraged the growth of garden cultivation by giving electric power to pumping installations at very special rates, and there are now no less than 450 of these in operation. Meanwhile, electric lighting has been extended to 130 towns and villages. We hope to extend it to a much larger number now that the new line to Bhadravati is complete. With this has gone the supply of power for industries, one very interesting feature of which has been the opening up of small power looms to the number of 375. The Badanval Spinning Centre, which was organised in 1927, has been showing steady progress from year to year, the number of spinners having reached 2,600; and this Centre has recently been extended by the opening of a bleaching and dyeing section at Nanjangud. There are in all now 83,000 persons employed in handloom weaving, and 40,000 looms, of which 30,000 are for cotton and silk and 10,000 for woollen fabrics. I am glad to add that the District Boards are interesting themselves in opening up similar centres in their districts.

So also have the local bodies.

Nor, again, have the local bodies failed in their share. We have with their aid constructed 145 miles of new road in the last ten years and metalled 352 miles that were formerly unmetalled. Village roads are steadily improving, though I am sure we all of us hope to see the day when the improvement will be much more rapid. So also with the village schools. Water supply schemes for the smaller towns and villages are

being pushed on wherever funds can be provided. Important health activities are being undertaken, more especially in the matter of guinea worm infection, in which valuable assistance is being received from the Rockefeller Institute, with whose aid we are also now starting a further large development at Closepet. Several of the District Boards have joined hands in a scheme for increasing the number of midwives to at least one per *hobli*, and we hope soon to see a further extension in that direction.

Rural Water Supply.

I have thus briefly described the ways in which the problem of rural reconstruction is being tackled in Mysore. There is, however, no governmental activity which touches the life of the people so intimately as the provision of drinking-water wells in the villages. I have always attached the greatest importance to the supply of this vital necessity of life and in my several addresses to this Assembly in the past, have told you of what we have been trying to do in this direction from year to year. The returns from the districts of drinking-water wells sunk both by Government agency and by local bodies during the year ended 30th June 1935 show that 1,261 wells were sunk, which is nearly double the number of wells sunk in the preceding year. I am sure that this progress will be generally welcomed, for here the sure foundations of the people's health are being laid. The chief instrument of these water supply schemes, as of so much else, is the local bodies, and I should like here to pay my tribute to the great service which they are thereby rendering to the State.

Economic Planning.

If it has been our object to rehabilitate the village, we have not ceased to encourage actively the growth of industrial undertakings and industrial development in the State. We are living in times when governments are called upon to undertake the control in an increasing measure of the economic life of the peoples entrusted to their care. Economic planning, almost unknown in India ten years ago, has now emerged as a practical necessity. There may be wide differences in theory between the Soviet planning of Russia, the Fascist planning of Italy, the experiments of President Roosevelt in America, and the more moderate attempts at planning, of which the Milk and Bacon Boards of Great Britain and the Marketing Board in India are instances. But they are all at one in recognising that governments must undertake to an increasing extent the control of the economic life of nations. We in Mysore have always been alive to the economic functions of Government and we have endeavoured, where there was any practical hope of success, to aid and encourage the growth and starting of new enterprises by private capitalists and in special cases to undertake their complete management. The main object has been, not merely to increase the wealth of the State, but to provide the technical ability and the business acumen which form so important a part of a nation's wealth.

To this end we need the co-operation of many agencies. The Agricultural Department is responsible for the improvement in quantity and quality of a great bulk of raw material. The Department of Industries and Commerce is engaged, not only in perfecting plans for its utilization, but also in the very important matter of marketing surveys, dealing with rice, groundnut, linseed, tobacco, fruit, eggs, milk, hides and skins, and cattle. The Electrical Department supplies cheap power. It falls to the Finance Department to find loans at reasonable rates of interest, a task of which, I hope, it will soon be relieved by the banks, and we have no fewer than 62 banks now operating in the State. For control and advice we have the Board of Sericulture and the Board of Industries and Commerce. Last but not least, we have the Dasara Exhibition to popularise the finished products and to familiarise our peoples with the advance of manufactures in other parts of the world. We may wish for more pace, but when we look back, the development has not been

negligible. We have 843 establishments using electric plant and 209 employing more than 20 persons a day, 43 cotton mills, 43 rice and flour mills, 42 oil expellers, 12 oil mills and 13 decorticators. Our soap works, including the State factory, export six lakhs of rupees worth of soap a year, and our tile factories have so far resisted outside competition that they have reduced the imports from 18½ lakhs to 7.

Industrial Progress of the year.

I now propose to run briefly through the events of the year which closed with the 30th June last and the progress made in respect of the industries in which Government have undertaken a share, coming later to the fresh schemes which the Board of Industries hopes to inaugurate.

Sericulture.

The silk industry continued to suffer from the increasing competition of foreign silks in the Indian market. In spite of the protective duties levied by the Government of India in March 1934, the imports of silk continued to increase, while there was a further reduction in the prices of all kinds of silk and silk goods. Those engaged in the industry and the Government are convinced that there is little possibility of reorganising this industry unless enhanced protection is assured to it by the Government of India. The question is being pressed on their attention and it is our earnest hope that speedy steps will be taken to avert the ruin of the industry. The slump in the silk trade is reflected in the large shrinkage in the area under mulberry, which has fallen from 50,000 to 30,000 acres during the past five years.

It is needless to add that we have been doing everything possible to meet foreign competition by improving our own processes in respect of both cultivation and manufacture, and one important proposal in this connection is for the starting on a joint stock basis of a plant for spinning the waste silk. Meanwhile, our existing plant for the manufacture of fine quality silk goods is in full operation and sold last year goods to the value of Rs. 1,08,200.

Iron Works.

The demand for the products of the Iron Works continued to be poor during the year and the different sections of the plant had, therefore, to be operated on a restricted scale.

There was little improvement in the sale of pig iron and pipes or in the prices realised. There was, however, a small increase in the local demand for some of the by-products.

The construction of the power line to the Iron Works has been completed, and power will be supplied from next month.

The construction of the steel plant is making rapid progress. The main buildings have been completed and most of the plant and machinery has arrived. It is expected that the erection of the plant will be completed by the end of November and that the plant itself will commence operations in December next.

Sandal Oil Factory.

The Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore worked throughout the year and the arrangements for the distillation of sandalwood at Kanauj and in America were also continued, though the former will soon be brought to a close. The results of the year compare favourably with those of the preceding year.

There was an increase in the quantity of oil sold, although the prices had to be reduced to meet the keen competition in the market.

Sugar Factory.

The Sugar Factory continues to make satisfactory progress.

The extensions to the Factory have been completed, raising its crushing capacity to 1,400 tons a day. There has been, in consequence, an increase in the output of sugar, which is estimated to be about 13,000 tons at the close of this year's season against 5,700 tons in the preceding year. The Company expect to declare a dividend of 10 per cent as in last year, after making contributions to the reserves and depreciation.

The prospects before the Factory for next year appear to be even more promising on account of its enlarged capacity and the expectation of an enhanced output.

The new distillery plant, with a capacity of 1,500 gallons per day, was erected at Mandya and commenced operations in April last. The plant is capable of producing rectified spirits of the requisite strength for power alcohol, and is also capable, with certain additions, of producing absolute alcohol.

Experiments are in progress to find out the commercial possibility of the use of power alcohol on lorries and buses.

Minor Industries.

Of the minor industries, the Soap Factory continues to make very good progress and is increasing its sales. The manufacture of drugs and medicines has now been placed under the same control and the production is steadily increasing. We hope shortly to be in a position to take up active arrangements for increasing the sale of these articles. The Porcelain Factory likewise continues to prosper, and in addition to the utility articles which it has hitherto been making, has recently been developing the manufacture of some very attractive articles of an ornamental nature. We have transferred the kerb-stone industry to private agency after selling 14,000 tons of these stones for Rs. 4½ lakhs.

New Schemes.

To turn now to the new proposals, Government are interesting themselves in the manufacture of electrical fittings, which is being conducted in the old distillery buildings, and the progress made so far is extremely promising. The Electrical Department is now in a position to manufacture transformers and other appliances. The Board of Industries has under active consideration schemes for the manufacture of cement, paper, ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid. Coffee has long had an honoured place among the Mysore industries, but, although we have had an experimental station at Balehonnur, until the present year the extent of local curing was comparatively small. An important curing station has now been established in Mysore City, and we hope that it will serve a large area not only of Mysore, but also of Coorg and the Nilgiris. A proposal for the establishment of a similar station at Chikmagalur is under consideration.

Tobacco Industry.

The last of the new industries which we hope to develop is tobacco. As you are aware, an inquiry was lately conducted by Mr. C. B. Samuel, an expert on tobacco-growing and curing, into the possibilities of growing tobacco in the State. His report showed that both the climate and soil of Mysore are well suited for this crop and that the return is likely to be higher per acre than in the case of other commercial crops. These facts, coupled with the extensive market for tobacco in India and outside, indicate that there is a great future for this industry in our State.

The Department of Industries has recently constructed eight barns at Whitefield, where trials are being made with the curing of tobacco grown on 300 acres in the surrounding villages, and the results obtained are very encouraging. The next step is to grade and market the produce. The Department has undertaken this work until such time as private enterprise comes forward and takes it over. The idea underlying the scheme is that the buying of the green leaf from the grower, the curing, grading, and marketing of the produce should be in the hands of persons who have a stake in the business, are well acquainted with the markets, and are in a position to develop the scheme to its fullest extent.

Other events of the year.

I shall now make a rapid survey of the progress in other directions.

Seasonal Conditions.

The rainfall in all the districts was considerably less than in 1933-34. As a result, many of the tanks did not receive a sufficient supply of water, which was reflected in a shrinkage in the area under both dry and wet crops.

The adverse seasonal conditions necessitated the adoption of extensive measures of relief to the agricultural population. A number of tank restoration and tank maintenance works were

taken up. These were supplemented by other works started by the Village Panchayats and the District Boards. An additional allotment of Rs. 1,40,000 was made for tank maintenance and restoration works and another of Rs. 65,000 towards grants-in-aid and loans to the Village Panchayats. A further grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs out of the Famine Reserve Fund was sanctioned for financing selected public works. In addition to these relief works, remissions were granted to the ryots on a generous scale. A remission of half the wet assessment was granted on lands under tanks, the total amount remitted amounting to over Rs. 4½ lakhs. A remission of over Rs. 4,000 was given in the dry assessment of the Bagepally Taluk. The suspension of the collection of 50 per cent dry assessment, amounting to Rs. 78,000, and of other miscellaneous demands to the extent of over Rs. 2½ lakhs in the Taluks of Bagepally, Malur, Goribidnur, Pavagada and Nagamangala were also sanctioned. Besides these remissions, loans were freely issued to the agriculturists for which purpose an additional allotment of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned.

Special Committees.

In my address to this House in October last, I referred to the constitution of two special Committees, one to suggest amendments to the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation and the other to consider and report on the nature and extent of the assistance required to relieve the agricultural classes from the effects of the present economic depression. The reports of the two Committees have since been received and orders passed on some of their recommendations. In the former case, necessary amendments to the Regulation have been drafted and are before the Legislative Council. The orders so far passed on the second case cover only some urgent measures of relief. The major proposals of the Committee are still under examination.

Finances.

The preliminary accounts for 1934-35 are now ready and I shall briefly review the results disclosed. The Revised Estimate anticipated a deficit of Rs. 5.62 lakhs in the revenue account (Revenue and Expenditure being Rs. 365.81 lakhs and Rs. 371.43 lakhs, respectively), as against a surplus of Rs. 1 lakh anticipated in the Budget. According to the preliminary accounts, the Revenue and Expenditure will stand at Rs. 367.77 lakhs and Rs. 368.13 lakhs, respectively, resulting in a small deficit of Rs. 36,000. The accounts thus show an improvement under Revenue and a decrease under Expenditure.

As compared with the Revised Estimate, the revenue under "Sandal oil, Income-tax, Stamps, and the Krishnarajasagar Hydro-Electric Works" shows improvement. As against these increases, there has been a reduction under "Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and the New Bangalore Waterworks."

On the expenditure side, the expenditure under "Medical" shows an increase of about Rs. 1 lakh, but as against this there have been large savings under both "Interest" and "Public Works."

Forest.

The State forests in most of the districts were thrown open to free grazing owing to the prevalence of drought and consequent distress over wide areas. The demand for forest produce continued to be generally slack, but the sales of timber were brisk owing to activity in the construction of buildings, though there was little improvement in the prices.

Police.

The force employed in the Traffic Branches of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was augmented to cope with the increase of traffic.

The police force is being rearmed with a uniform weapon.

Judicial.

The High Court was strengthened by the addition of a fourth puisne Judge temporarily for one year to assist in clearing off the heavy arrears of ap-

peals. To relieve congestion of work in the District Courts the Magistrates and Subordinate Judges at Kolar, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug, were empowered to entertain and try original suits.

Medical.

The total number of medical institutions at the close of the year stood at 282. They treated in all 53,72,916 patients, of whom 49,440 were in-patients and 53,23,476 out-patients.

The year was noteworthy for the progress achieved with the schemes for the expansion of medical relief, especially for women and children. The Vani Vilas Hospital in Bangalore, the Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur and a maternity ward at Hassan as an adjunct to the District Hospital were opened. The new building constructed for the McGann Hospital at Shimoga has been occupied and the new Radiological Block in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, has been completed. The construction of a new hospital at Kolar will be undertaken shortly and Kolar will possess one of the finest hospitals in the State, thanks to the munificence of its citizens.

A brief survey of the progress of medical relief in the State during the past decade will show clearly the marked advance that has been made. The number of institutions has increased during this period by 85: that of in-patients and out-patients by 19,130 and 20,86,546, respectively, and the expenditure on medical relief by Rs. 3 lakhs. There has been an increase of 245 beds for men and of 445 beds for women. This increase is in both cases largely due to generous donations of private benefactors, which have amounted in the last five years to no less than Rs. 9,12,000.

Education.

There was no great expansion of educational activity during the year. The efforts of the Department were directed mainly to securing more efficiency and preparing the ground for advance when it is possible to make larger grants. The total expenditure was Rs. 54.85 lakhs against Rs. 55.30 lakhs in the year 1933-34, and the total number of students under instruction in the different grades in public institutions was 300,367 against 297,850. Nearly one in three of the population of school-going age was under instruction, and the proportion of pupils to the total population of the State was one in 20.24 against 20.59 in 1933-34.

The improvement of primary education is receiving continuous attention. The Director of Public Instruction has made some suggestions for eliminating defects in the present system and for securing more satisfactory results. These suggestions are under consideration.

Urdu and Hindi have been prescribed as additional subjects for the Middle School Examination with effect from 1938.

Public Works.

The Vani Vilas Hospital for women and children was completed and was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja in March 1935, and the new block of the Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore by His Highness the Yuvaraja in the same month. Other important buildings completed during the year were the District Board Office at Tumkur, the Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur, the administrative block of the McGann Hospital at Shimoga and the Maternity block of the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan. The Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall has also been since completed and was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja last month; while the work on the Technological Institute at Bangalore and the Medical College buildings at Mysore is making good progress. The construction of a Children's Hospital at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,000 and of the Bangalore District Board Office building at a cost of Rs. 75,000 has been taken in hand. Estimates for the construction of a new Mental Hospital are ready and will soon be sanctioned.

The bridge over the Kabbini is nearing completion. A bridge over the Cauvery at Ramanathpur, which has been under consideration for a long

time, will be taken up shortly, thanks to the allotment by the Government of India of a sum of Rs. 1¼ lakhs or half the cost of the work, whichever is less, from the Road Fund account.

Under the head of Irrigation, good progress continued to be made. A new Circle of Superintendence was created in March last with headquarters at Mysore, to devote close and continuous attention to the development of irrigation under the Krishnarajasagar and allied works. Conferences of the representatives of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Mysore and Hyderabad were held in July 1934, and again in October 1934 with a view to arriving at an agreement as to the sharing of the waters of the Thungabhadra. The deliberations of the conferences having proved inconclusive, the matter is now before the Government of India, whose decision is awaited. The question is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mitchell stated in the Legislative Assembly last month, full of difficulties—political, engineering and financial. I expect it will be some time before a decision is reached. Meanwhile, joint gaugings of the river are in progress to obtain reliable data regarding the dependable flow at the reservoir site.

Electrical Department.

The Electrical Department has been actively engaged with the extension of power supply to the smaller towns and villages. Service was given during the year to Gubbi town as well as to several minor villages in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts.

Estimates for the electrification of Krishnarajnagar, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Belur and Shimoga have been sanctioned.

Railways.

There was no change in the total length of the railway lines in the State. The gross revenue, inclusive of arrears, amounted to Rs. 70.35 lakhs against Rs. 71.19 lakhs in 1933-34. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 59.94 lakhs as compared with Rs. 56.50 lakhs for the year previous, inclusive of contribution to the depreciation fund and the surplus profits and guaranteed interest paid to the companies and the District Boards. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 10.41 lakhs against Rs. 14.69 lakhs in 1933-34, giving a return of 2.52 per cent on the capital.

A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget towards the extension of the railway line from Anandapuram to Sagar.

Chief among the new facilities provided by the State Railways for the travelling public were a reduction in the third class fares on the narrow gauge line and the Mysore-Chamarajnagar line a similar reduction in second class fares, bringing them almost to the level of inter-class fares, and the introduction of cheap week-end return tickets between certain stations.

The question of extending the Mysore Railways from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam and on to Palni is still engaging the attention of the Railway Board. This project is one that is vital to the progress of the Mysore State, and, we believe, also to the preservation of much of the existing railway traffic against road competition.

Conclusion.

Members of the Representative Assembly, I have placed before you, as briefly as possible, a record of things done or attempted during the past year. It is a record of which, considering the times and the circumstances in which we live, neither the public nor the Government need feel ashamed. As for the future, we have many difficulties to face. But what are difficulties but obstacles to be overcome and a stimulus to cheerful and united endeavour? We have to find, for instance, some solution for the problem of our educated unemployed, perhaps the most urgent and serious of our problems. We have to educate the public to a more vivid sense of their rights and duties. We have to weld together the various communities into a single fraternity, united in a common loyalty, inspired by zeal for progress and a burning desire for the advancement

and happiness of Mysore. And, let me add, our aspirations should be not merely towards a happy Mysore but towards a happy India. For let us not forget that India, with whose destinies Mysore's destinies are so intimately and indissolubly linked, is also our own land, and requires of us our loyal and devoted service.

PART II.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council met in December 1934 and again in June, 1935. Fourteen bills including two private bills were placed before the House for consideration and the following eight were finally passed :—

(i) The Sugar Industries Safeguarding Bill.
(ii) Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(iii) Bill further to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, VII of 1918.
(iv) The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill.
(v) Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
(vi) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.
(vii) Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.
(viii) Bill to amend the Cinematograph Regulation, 1923.

Representative Assembly.

There were, as usual, two Sessions of the Representative Assembly, one in October, 1934, and the other in June 1935. The Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following twelve bills :—

(i) The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill.
(ii) Bill further to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918.
(iii) Bill for the suppression of Immoral Traffic in the State (Private Bill).
(iv) Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.
(v) Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.
(vi) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.
(vii) Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
(viii) Bill to amend the Cinematograph Regulation, 1923.
(ix) Bill to amend the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, 1928.
(x) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.
(xi) Bill to consolidate and amend the Law regulating Labour in Factories.
(xii) The Mysore Debtors' Bill (Private Bill).

The general principles of the first and fifth bills were put to the vote and lost. The second, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh bills were passed by the House. The third, which was a private bill, was also passed by the House. The tenth and the twelth bills were withdrawn.

District Boards.

The total revenue and expenditure of the District Boards, inclusive of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board, during the year amounted to Rs. 18,65,817 and Rs. 21,18,598 respectively, against Rs. 22,12,356 and Rs. 23,90,992 in 1933-34.

The District Board Office building at Tumkur was completed during the year and it was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja. The construction of the District Board Office buildings at Chitaldrug and Bangalore is progressing. The bridge over the Kabbini at T.-Narsipur is nearing completion, and proposals are under consideration for the construction of bridges over the Shimsha near Maddur, the Arkavati near Closepet and the Cauvery at Ramanathpur.

A District Board Dispensary was opened at Manchenahalli in the Kolar District, and also five Vaidyasalas—two in the Kadur District, two in the Chitaldrug District and one in the Kolar District. A Veterinary Dispensary was opened at Holalkere. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox in a virulent form, all the District Boards appointed special vaccinators and adopted energetic measures to arrest the spread of the disease.

Seventy-five wells were completed during the year. As a measure for the relief of distress in the Kolar District, a programme for the construction of 123 well works costing Rs. 41,750 was sanctioned.

Municipalities—Bangalore City.

The amount at the credit of the Bangalore City Municipality at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,25,931 inclusive of the sum of Rs. 89,237 which remained out of the loan of Rs. 4,00,000 drawn in the previous year

for improvement works. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 13,34,246. A sum of Rs. 12,50,430, including Rs. 89,237 out of the loan amount, was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,09,747.

A sum of Rs. 1,06,962 was spent on engineering works, such as, road maintenance, drains, and municipal buildings. Thirteen furlongs were tarred and a sum of Rs. 33,734 was spent on certain improvement works.

The laying of the main sewer pipe line from Sultanpet down to Sunkal Farm at a cost of Rs. 1,65,000 was sanctioned by Government and the work has been started by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

Anti-malarial operations were continued during the year. From 1st April, 1935 Culex control was started with a special staff entertained for the purpose. Bangalore City continues to be remarkably free from malaria.

With a view to relieving congestion and providing houses for the labouring and poorer classes in Bangalore City, the Municipality acquired land near Sriramapur and submitted a scheme for the construction of 250 small houses at a cost of Rs. 52,500, and this has been sanctioned by Government.

Mysore City.

The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 7,27,776 and Rs. 7,44,015, respectively against Rs. 6,58,101 and Rs. 6,67,367 in 1933-34. During the year, small-pox broke out in an epidemic form, but it was soon brought under control by a vigorous vaccination campaign. The Municipal Council continued to evince special interest in regard to maternity and child welfare work.

A special committee, consisting of two members of the Mysore City Municipal Council and two representatives of the Railway Colony, was appointed for a period of one year to look after the sanitation and other improvements in the Colony under the general control of the Municipal Council, with a separate allotment out of the municipal funds.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

The Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from 13th April 1935.

The total amount available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,74,268, including the State grant of Rs. 50,000 and the additional grant of Rs. 20,000, while the amount actually spent was Rs. 1,48,731, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,537.

In connection with the draining of Doddakere, the earthen portion of the channel work was completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 8,012. The Veterinary Hospital was completed, the whole scheme being financed from the Nanjaraj Bahadur Chattram funds.

Other Municipalities.

Nineteen Municipalities were reconstituted during the year under the Town and Minor Municipalities Regulation of 1933.

Schemes for the supply of water to Konanur and for the improvement of the water-supply of Chitaldrug and Davangere were sanctioned. The water-supply scheme for Hole-Narsipur Town has been completed and that for Konanur is under progress. A scheme for the improvement of the water-supply to Arsikere has since been sanctioned.

Drainage schemes for Tumkur and Davangere towns were sanctioned and the work is under progress in the latter town. The Chitaldrug drainage scheme was completed.

Electricity was supplied to Gubbi Town and the electrification of Vadigenahalli Town was completed.

The construction of maternity wards at Nelamangala and Kankanhalli is almost completed.

Village Panchayats.

The number of Village Panchayats in the State increased from 11,266 to 11,390. Obligatory taxes were levied by almost all the Panchayats and sanction was accorded to the levy of optional taxes by them under Section 37 of the Village Panchayat Regulation. The demand including arrears of previous years aggregated

Rs. 48,97,043. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 9,01,037, including remissions, was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 39,96,006. The unsatisfactory collections during the year are largely attributed to the prevalent economic depression. Three Special Revenue Inspectors attended to collection work in the Hassan District. Rules have been issued under the Regulation to facilitate the appointment of Inspectors and to ensure a better collection of taxes.

Finance.

The third series of 4 per cent 1953-63 Loan for the conversion of the existing 5½ per cent, 6¼ per cent and 6½ per cent Loans referred to in my address to the Representative Assembly during October last were closed on 15th June, 1935. The aggregate subscriptions amounted to about Rs. 47 lakhs. Including this conversion, the total amount of the 4 per cent Loan of 1953-63 will stand at about Rs.296 lakhs.

State Life Insurance.

The number of proposals dealt with during the year 1934-35 in the Official Branch was 2,510 and of these, 1,938 proposals were accepted. Policies numbering 1,741 assuring a bonus of Rs. 11,15,358 were issued for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,941. The opening balance at the credit of the Fund was Rs. 84,20,758 and the approximate closing cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 91,49,202 besides the value of State Loan Bonds amounting to about Rs. 35,24,700.

The total number of proposals dealt with in the Public Branch during the year was 6,059, out of which 5,448 proposals were accepted, of which 4,943 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 44,51,800 were issued for an annual premium of Rs. 2,44,802. The opening balance at the credit of the Fund was Rs. 41,51,400 and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 48,04,700.

With a view to extending the operations of the Public Branch, the maximum insurable age was raised under all the tables. The desire for a larger representation of policy-holders of the Public Branch on the Insurance Committee has been met by increasing the number of elected members from three to five.

Land Revenue.

The adverse seasonal conditions affected the collections under all items of Government dues including land revenue. The total demand of land revenue, including the arrears of previous years, was Rs. 1,48,28,313, against Rs. 1,46,42,481 in the year 1933-34. There was a fall of Rs. 3,82,284 under "current demand," and an increase of Rs. 5,68,116 under "arrears." Out of the total demand, a sum of Rs. 1,16,86,206 was collected during the year, as against Rs. 1,22,63,669.

Out of 15,373 darkhasts, 11,931 were disposed of.

The Record of Rights Scheme has so far been introduced in 51 taluks, including Tirthahalli and Mudigere, which were taken up during the year. The procedure for the introduction of this scheme was modified by transferring to the Land Records Department the entire operations connected with the preparation of the Record. Out of a total demand of Rs. 37,35,494 under Record of Rights Fees, only a sum of Rs. 15,48,785 was recovered up to the end of March 1935. The *hissa* fee was reduced to Rs. 1-4-0.

Out of 6,304 Co-operative Societies' decrees of the value of Rs. 12,10,230-10-4 for execution, 2,818 decrees relating to Rs. 5,46,197-10-7 were disposed of.

Excise.

The excise revenue amounted to Rs. 54,61,377, against Rs. 57,25,473 in 1933-34. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-13-7 against Re. 0-14-3 in 1933-34. There was a fall in the consumption of all kinds of liquors and drugs. The fall in the consumption of molasses arrack was 21,614 gallons or 13·6 per cent. Thirteen shops were closed during the year. The Government Central Distillery at Bangalore was transferred to Mandya in May 1935.

Forest.

A hopeful feature of the year is the sale of sandalwood in different parts of

India for domestic and religious purposes, displacing the cheaper Australian wood. The quantity of sandalwood extracted during the year was 2,057 tons 7 cwts. and 66 lbs., while that supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory was 1,189 tons 12 cwts. and 12 lbs., including the shipment to New York. A sum of Rs. 1,08,476-14-5 was realised by the sale of 104 tons 3 cwts. and 4 lbs. of sandalwood in retail and through local agencies.

The total demand was Rs. 18,24,034-15-9. Of this, a sum of Rs. 15,67,757-12-1 was recovered during the year. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 8,38,683-9-11 under "Conservancy and Works," and Rs. 5,33,355-7-2 under "Establishment."

Income-tax.

The total demand including tax deducted at source was Rs. 18,60,294 under "Income-tax," and Rs. 7,79,467 under "Super-tax," against Rs. 16,62,897 and Rs. 6,13,833, respectively, in 1933-34. The total collections amounted to Rs. 18,00,796 under "Income-tax" and Rs. 7,75,932 under "Super-tax." There were 740 appeals and 72 revision petitions for disposal and out of these 670 and 57, respectively, were disposed of during the year.

Land Records Department.

Survey and Settlement were compulsorily introduced in all the *inam* villages. The rate of fee for Record of Rights was further reduced from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per *hissa*. Eleven *inam* villages were surveyed in detail. Original settlement was introduced in seven *inam* villages and resettlement in two *inam* villages. *Hissa* survey field work was carried out in 13 taluks.

Stamps.

The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 20,66,000 against Rs. 19,33,000 in 1933-34, and the expenditure was about Rs. 1,64,700 against Rs. 1,52,300. The fees leviable under the Stamp and the Registration Regulations were excused in respect of Land Mortgage Bank and Land Mortgage Societies for a further period of three years from 1st August 1935.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 125,259 against 121,497 in 1933-34. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 2,63,161 against Rs. 2,62,036 in 1933-34 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,75,344 against Rs. 1,74,637.

Courts.

During the year, 34,504 civil suits were instituted. There was a fall of 3,276, or 8.7 per cent, as compared with the figures for 1933-34. The number of suits pending in the civil courts at the end of the year was 10,865 against 11,792 at the end of 1933-34. The number of criminal cases instituted, involving 38,327 persons, was 23,364. This meant an increase of 2,892 cases (or 14·1 per cent) with an increase of 5,869 (or 18.0 per cent) in the number of persons involved. There was also an increase of 4.7 per cent in the number of persons convicted.

Police.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent force was 976 officers and 5,558 men, the cost being Rs. 17,58,000. The number of cognisable cases reported to the police was 14,217. There was a general increase under all classes of crime. Property worth Rs. 3,43,425 was lost in 4,863 cases, and property worth Rs. 1,54,515 was recovered in 2,817 cases. The percentage of property recovered to that lost was 44.9. The percentage of conviction in heinous cases was about 57. The health of the force continued to be good.

There were 16 cinema theatres and touring cinemas in the State. The Central Cinema Board at Bangalore certified 168 films and the Boards in the mofussil issued 579 certificates. The number of motor vehicles registered was 784 including foreign registered vehicles re-registered, and the registration fee realised by the Department amounted to Rs. 44,095.

Prisons.

The expenditure on the Prisons Department was Rs. 1,24,910 against Rs. 1,18,157 in 1933-34, and the

income from all sources was Rs. 47,393 against Rs. 44,461. The total number of prisoners was 9,040, of whom 7,666 were discharged, leaving a balance of 1,374 prisoners at the close of the year.

Public Health.

The state of public health during the year was satisfactory. A slight decline in the incidence of plague was reported. On the other hand, small-pox showed a tendency to rise, but the wide-spread campaign of vaccination which was carried on helped to keep it down. The number of anti-plague inoculations and vaccinations done during the year was 1,81,584 and 3,08,256 respectively.

With a view to develop and organise maternity and child welfare work in the State, Government appointed Dr. (Mrs.) Erika Rosenthal Deussen as the Organiser, with headquarters at Mysore. She is working as an Honorary Secretary and Technical Adviser in connection with the maternity and child welfare work of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.

The number of births reported was 1,17,302 and the number of deaths 1,13,591, the chief causes of mortality being fevers, plague, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The number of deaths among children under one year of age was 14,226.

At the Public Health Institute, 8,579 specimens were examined and at the Vaccine Institute, lanoline lymph for 4,78,860 cases and glycerine lymph for 50,580 cases were manufactured.

The well-boring section of the Industries and Commerce Department was transferred during the year to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. All the water supply installations in the State, except that of Bangalore City, are being maintained by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The more important works undertaken by the Department during the year and under progress are the construction of the main drain in Bangalore City and the laying of a duplicate main at Davangere.

Military.

The Mysore Military Force consists of the Mysore Lancers, the Mysore Horse and the Mysore Infantry, with a combatant strength of 482, 126 and 873, respectively. The first two units and a battalion of the Infantry are trained for active service.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited the Mysore Lancers in July 1934.

Seven horses were graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, of which six were given to the Mysore Horse and one to the Kunigal Stud Farm.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The department continued the campaign against cattle diseases by inoculations on a very large scale, the total number inoculated being 1,45,000 against 1,74,000 in 1933-34. One more Veterinary dispensary was opened at Holalkere, bringing the total number of such dispensaries in the State to 64.

The Serum Institute continued to manufacture vaccine and sera for the Civil Veterinary Department as well as for outside places.

Agriculture.

Spraying of areca against *koleroga* was satisfactory, over 11,000 acres having been sprayed. Very promising results have been obtained by the use of molasses from the Mandya Sugar Factory as a sticker in spray mixtures. Experiments show that coffee in Mysore thrives best on neutral soils and the need for potash manuring has been demonstrated. On the Coffee Experimental Station the work done indicates the possibility of producing a very desirable strain of arabica coffee in the course of a few years. Selection work on robusta coffee is also being continued. Over 20,000 acres of coffee were sprayed during the year

Work on nutrition of red soil cotton has shown that a properly manured plant suffers least from red leaf blight disease. A new variety of cotton (H. 190) evolved by the Department is reported upon very favourably, and is being popularised. Several other varieties are also being tried and the best season for sowing in Mysore deter-

mined. About 7,800 maunds of Selection 69 cotton seed were distributed this year.

Intensive work on sugarcane borer control is being carried on in the Irwin Canal area. Three new varieties of cane are reported to be very promising, and several varieties are under trial as regards their sugar producing properties and their suitability for late planting.

Five varieties of paddy selected from among those introduced from Karjat in the Bombay Presidency seem to be well suited for Malnad conditions and are being multiplied for large scale trials. Special attention was paid during the year to the development of tobacco cultivation and work was started in the Whitefield area. So far, the Pusa Hybrid and the Bettadapur Tobacco are found to be the best varieties, and other varieties fit for cigarette making are also under trial. A barn for flue curing was constructed on the Irwin Canal Farm. Work on the nutrition of tobacco is being carried on.

Fruit cultivation continues to receive attention. Cultivation of cocoanuts, pineapples and plantains is being encouraged in the Vani Vilas Sagara and the Irwin Canal areas. Lucerene is being grown on the Irwin Canal Farm and casuarina plantations are being raised in uncultivable portions of the farm.

For the supply of fodder, over 1,200 pallas of *bilijola* seed were distributed to the ryots and large quantities of copper sulphate supplied for soaking jola seeds before sowing to prevent jola smut.

With a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a scheme for the investigation of Indian fish poisons for their insecticidal value was started during the year and work is progressing on the utilisation of the fish poisons to combat the pests of cultivated crops. The Botanical section is treating sugarcane eye-buds, ragi, and potatoes, with a view to evolving new varieties of these crops.

University.

The total number of students in the University was 2,781, of whom 171 were women students, against 2,955 in 1933-34. Out of 362 students passing in the final examinations of the University, 19 women students qualified for degrees and of these, two were Muslims. Eighteen extension lectures were delivered during the year and three lecture camps were conducted by the University Teachers' Association at Mandya, Chitaldrug, and Chikmagalur. These are reported to have gained considerable popularity as representing useful social service. The University granted a subvention to the Second All-Karnataka Astronomical Conference held at Mysore.

The laws of the University, codified into Statutes, Ordinances and Rules, were approved by Government and came into force. The grades of the University staff were standardised and the question of allocation of the personnel to the various grades is under consideration. Government have sanctioned the removal of the Women's Intermediate College at Bangalore from the Fort to a house on Seshadri Road.

Education.

In order to encourage private enterprise for opening nursery schools of the Kindergarten and Montessori types, a set of rules was issued to regulate grants to such institutions. The rate of re-admission fee in primary schools was reduced from eight to four annas from 1935-36.

The total number of public institutions was 6,692 with a strength of 3,00,367 pupils, against 6,762 institutions with a strength of 2,97,850 pupils in 1933-34. There were 10 colleges with a strength of 1,755 pupils, 3 intermediate colleges with a strength of 1,519 pupils, 38 English high schools with a strength of 8,203 pupils, 326 middle schools with a strength of 36,390 pupils, 6,190 primary schools with a strength of 2,46,638 pupils. Besides, there were 126 special institutions with a strength of 5,862 pupils. One arts college, one intermediate college, 7 English high schools, 33 middle schools, 515 primary schools, 3 training institutions and 2 industrial schools were meant for women alone.

There were 663 Urdu schools for boys with a strength of 26,173 and 210 for girls with a strength of 10,553 pupils. Adikarnataka schools for boys numbered 521 with a strength of 12,327 and there were 3 for girls with a strength of 98 pupils. There were also 37 schools for Lambanis, Kunabis, Hill Tribes and Voddars, with a strength of 637 pupils in all.

The total grant sanctioned for buildings during the year 1934-35 was Rs. 1,08,000, out of which Rs. 85,000 were from State funds and Rs. 23,000 from the elementary education funds of certain districts.

Industries and Commerce.

The Soap Factory increased its output during the year, but prices had to be reduced slightly to meet competition. Training was given to 12 students in the manufacture of soaps by the cold process. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory supplied medicines of the value of Rs. 50,000, and the Testing Section undertook analysis of 83 samples of different materials. The equipment of the laboratory has been considerably improved and the preparation of drugs on a more extensive scale is being undertaken.

In the Central Industrial Workshop, in addition to the usual work done for the Departments, 1,119 ploughs of improved pattern were manufactured and sold to the Agricultural Department and the Mysore Sugar Factory. The Workshop received an order from the Pudukotai Durbar for a complete well-boring drill. The committee which was appointed to consider the future organisation of the workshop concluded its deliberations and orders have been passed approving of their recommendations regarding the lines of work in future.

The production of fabrics in the Silk Factory showed an improvement. Silk handkerchiefs of attractive designs have been put on the market. The sales are increasing and prices have been reduced to meet competition.

In addition to the supply of insulators and bushings to the Electrical Department, the Porcelain Factory manufactured fancy figures and crockery articles. The manufacture of electrical goods on an experimental scale has been undertaken. The work done so far is promising. Ten industrial installations were erected by the mechanical staff of the Department during the year. The Department rendered financial assistance to industries to the extent of Rs. 1,80,530.

The Government Weaving Factory trained students for the final certificate course of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination held in Madras in May 1935. There were 40 students undergoing training in the Institute, two of them being women students. The value of improved appliances distributed by the District Weaving Demonstration Staff amounted to Rs. 4,363. A demonstration in wool spinning was conducted at Davangere by the District Weaving Demonstrator, Chitaldrug, to train local weavers.

The strength of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute rose from 258 in 1933-34 to 313 in 1934-35.

The number of industrial schools continued to be nine and the total number of students receiving training was 502 and the value of scholarships paid amounted to Rs. 11,658. The Department gave assistance to the Home Industries Institutes and placed at their disposal the services of a well-trained Embroidery Instructor, a lady Weaving Demonstrator, and a Weaving Maistry. The total number of women under training in these schools was 259. The spinning centre at Terakanambi was amalgamated with that at Badanaval. The Dyeing Shed at Nanjangud continued to do useful work. In addition to the three khadi centres in other parts of the State, a new centre was started in the year at Hosur in the Goribidnur Taluk.

The number of factories in the State at the close of the year was 209, of which 51 were seasonal factories and the rest worked throughout the year. The average number of persons employed in the factories daily was 17,757, of whom 1,449 were children.

There was a further decline in the total volume and value of exports of

merchandise in 1934-35, the imports showing an increase over those of the previous year. Heavy decreases were noticed under ragi, paddy, gram, pulses, betelnuts, vegetable oils and oil seeds. Exports of jaggery and sugar showed a decided increase, those of the latter being due to the increased activities of the Mysore Sugar Factory. There was a large increase in the import of rice, grain, and pulses.

Sericulture.

The supply of pure seed is the most important item calculated to reduce costs and additional grainages are being opened for the supply of cross-breed and Mysore layings.

There has been a further shrinkage of the area under mulberry from 33,000 acres to 30,000 acres on account of the low prices of local raw silk and cocoons. The Government grainages prepared 32½ lakhs of D. F. layings during the year against 22,87,000 during the previous year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 3,200 were sanctioned to 15 sericulturists and recoveries of instalments have been deferred in some deserving cases.

Steps are being taken to increase the area under mulberry cultivation and the number of D. F. and cross-breed layings. A new Government grainage was opened at Talagavara in Chintamani Taluk and four new aided grainages were started during the year and they made it possible to increase the supply of cross-breed layings by nearly 10 lakhs, *i.e.*, from 12 lakhs in 1933-34 to 22½ lakhs in 1934-35.

Research work on the refrigeration of multivoltine eggs involving an initial expenditure of Rs. 4,200 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,000 per annum has been undertaken with the aid of a grant of Rs. 3,000 from the Government of India. The total grant for the Sericultural Department has been increased from Rs. 88,400 to Rs. 1,33,100 for the current year.

Sugar Factory.

The Sugar Factory at Mandya commenced working on the 21st January, 1935 and has crushed till 30th June, 1935, 69,832 tons of cane. Before the close of the milling season, it is likely to crush another 60,000 tons of cane, making up a total of nearly 1,30,000 tons of cane for this year's milling season.

The results of the working of the Company for the year ending 30th September, 1934 have already been published. The Company earned a profit of Rs. 3,07,445-6-9 which, after setting apart the necessary sums for reserves, has enabled the Company to declare a dividend of ten per cent.

Due to competition the price realised on sugar was less than last year. The average price realised during this year has been Rs. 252 against Rs. 262 per ton ex-factory last year.

For the year 1936, the mill will be capable of crushing about 1,80,000 tons of cane and producing 18,000 tons of sugar.

For supply of cane to the mill for the crushing season of 1935, an area of 7,411 acres has been cultivated by the ryots, to whom a sum of Rs. 4,50,377 has been advanced by the Company in the shape of fertilizers, implements and cash. The ryots have earned nearly Rs. 8,00,000 by the sale of cane to the factory.

For the coming year, the Company has made arrangements to have 9,000 acres of land planted by the ryots, and 1,000 acres are likely to be cultivated by the Company and on the Irwin Canal Farm. The advances that the Company will have to make to the ryots during 1936 will probably be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 7,50,000.

Distillery.

In their Order No. Fl. 2554-6—Ex. 11-34-4, dated the 11th September 1935, Government had permitted the Sugar Company to carry out the manufacture of arrack in the distillery at Bangalore from 1st October, 1934. The new plant for the distillery at Mandya was obtained from Messrs. Pingrisp et Mollet Fontaine, Lille, Nord, France, and the distillery started working on the 15th of April, 1935.

The total quantity of potable alcohol sold was 1,43,544.4 gallons till 31st July 1935, while that of Special Liquors was

15,324.5 gallons. In addition to these, 4,100 gallons of power alcohol was used by the Company's motor lorries.

Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.

The management of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., has been entrusted to Messrs. Sirur & Co., on certain terms from April, 1935, and the mills have shown marked improvement both as regards output, and reduction of manufacturing costs under them. For the first seven months of the current year the Mills made a working profit of Rs. 28,600. Arrangements are being made for the construction of a weaving shed and the installation of looms.

Posts and Telegraphs.

At the close of the year 1934-35 there were 542 Post Offices, of which 4 were Head Offices, 109 Sub-Offices and 429 Branch Offices. The Telegraph Office at Kalasa which had been closed in 1933-34 was re-opened. The system of delivery of unregistered letters in locked bags continued to work satisfactorily.

Joint Stock Companies.

Five companies limited by shares (one public and four private) were registered. One company went into voluntary liquidation and another was ordered to be wound up by the court. There were on the rolls 129 companies limited by shares and 21 companies limited by guarantee. At the end of 1934-35, the total paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares, was Rs. 1,66,37,663 against Rs. 1,64,14,940 in the preceding year. Including 3 foreign companies registered during the year, there were in all 70 foreign companies. There were 253 literary, scientific and charitable societies at work in the State.

Co-operative Societies.

The attention of the Department was directed to a closer supervision and control of the work of the societies and to making necessary changes in the laws governing Societies. Official liquidators were appointed for winding up certain societies indebted to the Central Bank, the Apex Bank and the District Banks.

There were 2,088 Societies at the end of June, 1934, with a membership of 1,42,000 and a total working capital of Rs. 221 lakhs, but the year closed with 1,999 societies with a membership of 1,36,377 and a total working capital of Rs. 229 lakhs. The deposits held by the societies fell from Rs. 111.45 lakhs to Rs. 105·39 lakhs but the Reserve Fund rose from Rs. 27.01 lakhs to Rs. 29.32 lakhs. The total turnover during the year was Rs. 8 crores and the profits earned amounted to Rs. 4.46 lakhs.

The transactions of the Apex Bank have shrunk further owing to the continued economic depression. A loan of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was granted to the Bangalore Housing Society and a further sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs to the Apex Bank for advancing loans to other house building societies.

Land Mortgage Banks.

The Land Mortgage Bank had a membership of 229, a paid-up capital of Rs. 51,875 and a debenture capital of Rs. 3,08,500. So far, the Bank has sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 4,71,895 and issued a sum of Rs. 3,08,500. The lending operations of the Bank were further extended during the year to Kolar, Tiptur, Turuvekere, Krishnarajanagara and Nanjangud Taluks. The land mortgage scheme is now in operation in 25 taluks with one central bank and 19 primary societies.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 68,71,396. The progress on irrigation works was satisfactory.

The Herege tank, the Nugu anicut and Channel works in the Mysore District were completed. The first stage of the protective works to the Vani Vilasa Sagara in the Chitaldrug District was nearly completed. The irrigation works in progress during the year were the Maralvadi tank in the Bangalore District, the Kamasamudra tank in the Kolar District, the Tumbadi tank, the Dalavoy tank and the Chandanahalli anicut in the Tumkur District, and the new Kudlur Anicut channel in the Hassan District. The expenditure

incurred on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 8,28,967. The special works in progress sanctioned in recent years were the Anjanapur Reservoir, the Bhadra anicut and channels and the new Bangalore Water Supply Reservoir, the total outlay on all these works being Rs. 5,36,358.

Under the Maralvadi tank, 160 acres of land were brought under cultivation. About 600 acres of land have been brought under cultivation under Nidasale tank. In the case of Dalavoy tank, water for irrigation was made available under the left channel.

The number of minor tank works in progress was 207, of which 73 were completed, the outlay incurred thereon being Rs. 98,227. A sum of Rs. 4,05,691 out of the Irrigation Cess Fund was spent on repairs and improvements to tanks and channels.

Deviation of the Madras-Cannanore road near Channapatna, improvements to the ghat portion of the Avinahalli-Karur road leading to Bhatkal in the Shimoga Division and the ghat portions of the Vastara-Koppa and Kadur-Mangalore roads were the important original works that were in progress during the year. Experiments on surface treatment of roads, such as the construction of slabbed trackways to avoid formation of longitudinal ruts and the application of waste-molasses, available at the Sugar Factory at Mandya, to the road surface for binding metal were conducted in the vicinity of Bangalore and on the Bangalore-Mysore road respectively, and they have proved both successful and economical.

Krishnarajasagara Works.

The total grant for the Krishnarajasagara Works was Rs. 7,31,529, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,01,834.

Out of 56,000 acres under command below the Irwin Canal and its branches so far opened for service, an extent of 9,300 acres forms Government waste land, the remaining area being private land under holding. About 32,600 acres have now been brought under irrigation. The assured supply of water in the channels and various other facilities that have been afforded, such as, the provision of tools, implements, manure, capital, etc., have all contributed to the speeding up of cultivation in the area. The ryots are showing a keen interest in growing sugarcane, taking full advantage of the Sugar Factory at Mandya.

Under the anicut channels, the works relating to the improvement and extension of the Chikadevaroyasagara, Virijanadi, Devaroy, Hulhalli, Ramaswami, Chamaraja Left Bank and Ramasamudram channels, sanctioned some time back were in progress.

Electrical Department.

The total number of power and lighting installations (exclusive of the Mining Companies in the Kolar Gold Field) controlled by the Department increased from 24,423 to 27,681. The lighting installations for advertisement purposes rose from 107 to 141. As there is a keen demand for automatic telephones in Bangalore and Mysore, the question of extending the installation is under the active consideration of Government.

The value of stores in stock at the end of June, 1935 was Rs. 20,07,937 against Rs. 22,35,912 at the end of 1933-34. The value of materials, both foreign and locally purchased, amounted to Rs. 16,42,930. The extension of power lines to Bhadravati was taken up during the year and has just been completed. Service is expected to be started in December 1935. It is satisfactory to note that all possible steps are being taken for the manufacture of transformers of higher capacity and also those required for wireless, X-ray and other purposes.

Geology.

Depression in the mineral market continued during the year and there was no activity in mining, except for gold and chromite. In the Byrapur Chrome Mine, work was carried on briskly during the year and the total output of ore was about 7,717 tons. No mining work was done in the Talur Chrome Mines, excepting the collection of ore pebbles. Owing to the high price of gold, applications have been received

from a few private individuals and firms for licenses for prospecting over the auriferous areas in the State. Special investigations were conducted for the location of ornamental building stones and for the raw material for ceramic and stoneware industries. The mining of graphite was carried on during the year for supply to the Mysore Iron Works and to the slate-pencil factories at Bowringpet. Felspar, white quartz and kaolin were mined and supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory.

During the year, 36 mining leases, 15 prospecting licenses, three collecting licenses, three exploring licenses and 20 certificates of approval were granted. The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 23,691 acres and the total rent with local and other cesses recovered amounted to Rs. 14,401-3-3.

The geological survey, comprising a total area of about 470 square miles in different parts of the State, was conducted during the year. These investigations have thrown considerable light on some of the controversial problems pertaining to the geology of Mysore and the results will be published as a series of special reports and bulletins.

The total demand on account of mining revenue and geological receipts (excluding royalty on gold) was Rs. 1,65,629-8-3, including a sum of Rs. 1,36,875 realised by the sale of chromite ore, and the entire amount was collected.

Mines and Explosives.

There were 47 mining blocks in the State against 49 in 1933-34, the decrease in the number being due to a smaller number of blocks worked by Government agency.

The number of gold mines on the Kolar Gold Field that worked during the year was four. The total output of fine gold during the year was 323,669.343 ozs., and of fine silver 25,698.88 ozs. against 325,442.728 ozs. (revised) and 26,270.360 ozs. (revised), respectively, during 1933-34. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year was Rs. 3,00,96,338-12-3. The total royalty payable for the year, according to the revised rates, was approximately Rs. 25,52,301 against Rs. 16,31,141 (revised) in the previous year. The estimated increase is due to the enhanced rates of royalty on dividends and to the higher price of gold.

The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 22,640. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines for the year was 326 against 275 in 1933-34.

Seven hundred and forty-two licenses were issued under the Mysore Explosives Rules against 612 during 1933-34. Fifty-seven accidents due to explosives were reported during the year, involving the death of 22 persons.

During the year, 153 licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules against 157 during the previous year. Five licenses were issued under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

Press and Stationery.

The total expenditure on the Central and the Branch Presses was Rs. 1,65,774-13-5 against Rs. 1,88,301-0-6 in 1933-34. The value of paper and other stationery articles purchased was Rs. 1,34,039-2-9 against Rs. 1,16,087-1-6 in 1933-34. The working hours of the Presses were revised so as to enable the workmen to attend to their work continuously from 10 A.M. to 5-45 P.M. with an interval of half an hour. The supply of essential stationery articles, forms, and registers was increased from 50 to 75 per cent with effect from 1935-36, the distribution to Departments being made as usual on the basis of approved standing lists.

Horticulture.

The fruit research scheme which had been sent up to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, for financial aid was passed by its Advisory Council and a sum of Rs. 46,000 sanctioned for research work on apples, pineapples and other important varieties of fruits. The orchard at Krishnarajasagar was improved. The Glass House in the Lalbagh was extended. The electrification of the Nandi Hills has recently been sanctioned by Govern-

ment. A scheme for starting fig cultivation at Ganjam near Seringapatam, has been prepared to assist the local growers.

Muzrai.

The property of Sri Yethiraja Mutt was ordered to be placed under the management of Government for another three years from 30th March, 1935. The nomination of Mr. N. Muniswamappa, B.A., to succeed to the Peeta of Sri Adi Chunchangiri Mutt under the name of Swami Chandrasekharanath was approved by Government. Orders were issued restoring the property of Sri Bheemanakatte Mutt to the Swamigalu of the Mutt. The civil suit filed by the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram in the District Judge's Court, Coimbatore, having been dismissed with costs, the scheme for the management of Sri Ranganathaswami Temple at Sivasamudram, agreed to by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board of Madras, will now be given effect to. The temples at Belur and Halebid are being repaired. The total amount spent on repairs to Muzrai Institutions was Rs. 19,341.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

There were in all 25 dispensaries and 31 midwives working under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The nineteen vaccinators employed under the scheme in the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan conducted in all 28,845 vaccinations. Quinine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,562 and distributed free in malnad areas.

Stores Purchase Committee.

The total value of stores purchased by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government during the year amounted to Rs. 34,13,016 against Rs. 34,08,797 during 1933-34. Inspections were arranged, wherever necessary, to ensure the supply of satisfactory materials.

Central Recruitment Board.

The revised Rules of Recruitment issued with Government Order No. 6-105—C. R. B. 1-34-1, dated 3rd July 1934, came into force during the year 1934-35 and approved lists of eligible candidates for the several classes of appointments were issued. Five hundred and five vacancies were advertised during the year and reports of appointments made were received in the case of 331 vacancies. Of these, 67 were given to the Brahmin applicants and the remainder to candidates belonging to other communities. On the 30th June, 1934, there were in the various public offices 3,763 Brahmin and 2,149 non-Brahmin officials working in the ministerial establishment of superior service, showing a percentage of 64 and 36, respectively, and 7,439 Brahmin and 8,351 non-Brahmin officials in the executive establishment of the superior service, showing a percentage of 47 and 53, respectively.

Meteorology.

The heaviest total rainfall during the year was 269.90 inches gauged at Hulikal in the Shimoga District, and the lowest was 11.08 inches at Nayakanahatti in the Chitaldrug District. Arrangements were made for installing at the Bangalore Observatory a Pressure Tube Anemograph lent by the Director-General of Observatories for a period of three years.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY then spoke as follows :—

Sir, we have listened with rapt attention to your brilliant, interesting and eloquent address. We thank you for the very cordial manner in which you have welcomed us not merely as members of this Assembly as hitherto but as members of a potential unit, the future Federation of India. It is a great surprise that you have sprung upon us by welcoming us in that capacity. Only a few years ago, this idea of Federation was considered to be an Utopia, a dream and even such an authoritative body as the Simon Commission referred to it as a dim vision of a distant future; and no one even dreamt that Federation would become a realised fact so soon. We are feeling a joy and a gratification that the India Bill has become an Act and that we shall have the opportunity of working

it in the near future. Rightly you have referred to the India Act as a great piece of workmanship on the part of British and Indian statesmen. Much may be said on the merits or demerits of the Bill, specially the latter, and as one distinguished politician, presiding at a Political Conference recently—I mean Mr. C. R. Reddy, formerly a brilliant ornament of the Mysore Civil Service here and now a politician of British India—said, we have to work the Reforms not for what *they* are worth, but for what *we* are worth. But that is only partially true. I would say that we have to work the Reforms not only and merely for what they are worth, but for what both they and we are worth. It is only when we do that that we are going to get the maximum benefit of the constitution that will be ushered into our country in the near future. I have no doubt that Mysore will fill a worthy place in the Federation to come and will get a place and rank which it undoubtedly deserves. I have not the least doubt that Mysore has enough talents in its people who are able to play a worthy part not merely in the Federation of India, but even in the arena of world politics. I do hope that the Federation for which we have all been hoping for a long time, when it comes into existence, will not appear to be behind times and that we shall have reason to fill our due place in such a Federation. But in this connection, we have to say that Mysore will enter the Federation only on just and equitable terms and we should be glad to be assured that Mysore will be accorded a worthy place on such just and equitable terms.

You have referred in your brilliant Address to various problems and it will not be possible for me to refer to all of them even in passing. In particular, you have dealt with certain vital questions confronting the country at the present moment and we feel immensely gratified that you have given a place of honour in your Address, after referring to the Indian Constitutional Reforms, to rural reconstruction and the importance of the same in the economy of things in our country at the present moment. For, it has been an accepted proposition that above all subjects, the problem that is holding the attention of the ablest statesmen of the country is this question of rural reconstruction. It has been said that this is a subject on which much has been thought, much has been said and much has been written, and it is to the credit of Mysore that we have tried to do something concrete in our country in this direction. But if I may associate two ideas to which you have referred in your Address, I would suggest that there should be a well reasoned economic planning as the basis of this rural reconstruction. The chief objective must be the building up of the villages, so that economic planning might bring about rural reconstruction and rural reconstruction might bring about the economic resurrection of the country.

You have referred in very appreciative terms to the part that local bodies have played in the scheme of rural reconstruction, specially in the realm of drinking-water wells. Those references have been very flattering indeed. We, the representatives of the public, in the spheres allotted to us and within the opportunities which His Highness has been graciously pleased to bestow upon us, have been trying to do our bit of service and we assure the Government and all the other authorities that the more opportunities you give us, the greater will be the sense of responsibility we shall evince; the greater the opportunities you give us, the greater will be our burning zeal and enthusiasm to work for the State and do everything we can for the advancement of the country.

You have referred, with just pride, to our accomplishments in the various realms of public administration. In industrial, agricultural and various other realms we have taken a great stride indeed. But yet, you have been pleased to say that much more remains to be accomplished. No one can say—whether it be an individual or an institution—that he has done his best or that it has done its best and that there is nothing more to be done. There will be, at all times and in all climes, something more

to be done and we have always the hope of accomplishing much more than what we have done. One beautiful feature about the administration and politics of Mysore is the close co-operation between the Government and the representatives of the people in all matters affecting the ultimate good of Mysore. No one need have any misgivings or doubts that this co-operation is going to be in the least affected by any trivial things that may come in between as on temporary occasions. As members of a single household, we may have some matters of detail in regard to which there may be slight differences, but our main objective being our common concern, no one need have the slightest doubts or misgivings that this harmonious relationship will be disturbed in the slightest measure. Doubtless there will be differences of opinion, vital at times, as regards the ways and means of accomplishing our common end—the welfare of Mysore. But that need not rend us apart and there should be an enlightened give-and-take policy. If Mysore has to advance still further, if Mysore has to accomplish many more things, it will be rendered possible only by this welcome aspect of just and honourable co-operation between the people and the Government, between the Ruler and the ruled.

It is needless for me to refer to the various other matters that you have been pleased to refer to in your Address. The address to which we have all listened just now has been a memorable one and it will remain in our memories for a long time after we have departed from this Assembly.

Last but not least, I wish to refer to one other matter. Immediately after the close of this Assembly on the last occasion, there was an oppressive sense of anxiety and fear in the mind of the whole State, nay of the whole of India, on account of the illness of our beloved Highness. It is a source of gratification for us all that, on this occasion when we have met again, we have been able to meet with a sense of relief, joy and profound gratification that our Highness has been restored to His health. (Loud and prolonged cheers). For, His Highness is loved not only by Mysore, not only by India, but by the whole world. When such a great personality fell ill, not Mysore only, not India only, but the whole world was running through a period of great anxiety. It is a great thing, it is our *punya*, a blessing which God has bestowed upon us, that His Highness has been restored to His usual health. Let us pray to Providence that His Highness' health will grow better from day to day and that He may continue to rule over this beautiful State of ours for a long long time. May His health grow better from day to day!—that is the earnest prayer of all of us.

Sir, I thank you once more for your illuminating Address and the welcome you have extended to us.

Mr. C. K. VENKATARAMAIYA, Kannada Translator to Government, then read the Kannada translation of the Dewan's Address.

Swearing in of New Members.

MESSRS. R. C. MORRIS (European Planting), YEJAMAN VEERABHADRACHAR (Minorities), and NARASIMHE GOWDA (Tarikere Taluk) made the prescribed Oath of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and took their seats.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

Q.—1. Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO (Bangalore City Municipality).—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the number of patients admitted to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Mysore during the last ten years; (information may be given for each year)

(*b*) the number of applications received for admission to the sanatorium each year;

(*c*) were any patients not admitted on the ground of want of accommodation or kept on the waiting list and, if so, their number;

(*d*) how many patients among those treated were non-Mysoreans;